WILDER PATENT CALAMAN AND ASSESS.

Mesers B. G. WILDER & Co., No. 122 Water at:
GRETILEMEN: We take pleasure in saying that the WILDER
PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE, after being exposed for 35 hours
to an intense heat, at the burning of our Warehouse. corner of
Comilies allp and South at., delivered up our Books, Papers and
Bills of Exchange and Money, in a perfectly legible condition.

Thompson & Hunter. New-York, Nov. 24, 1856.

Still further Victories for the celebrated Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe.

The Books, Bonds and other Valuable Papers of Mr. E. H. Harrick were preserved uniquired in one of Wilder's Patent Salamander Safes, at the great fire in Coenties slip on the

22d inst.

Also, at the GREAT FIRE IN PRARL-ST., on the same day, the Books, Papers, Money, &c., of Messra O'Sulnivan & Faye, were preserved in another of Wilder's Patent Salamander.

Asses, at the fire No. 346 Peaulist.

The credit of both the above Safes is claimed by Silas C Herring, on the ground that he once manafactured this celebrated Fire Proof Safe under a liceuse from our Mr. Wilder, which has less either crupted.

oof Sale under a lacker of the above Sales, assortment of the above Sales,
THE BEST FIRE PROOF SAFE IN THE WORLD. Warranted free from dampners, secured with Wilder Parket Powner Pacor Loue, for sale at No. 122 Water st. Wilder, N. Y. B. G. Wilder st. Willin

GREAT SALE OF CHINA, BRONZES, CLOCKS, CRAPDELIERS, SILVER-PLATED WARE, PARIAN and PARISIAN FANCY GOODS at Nos. 561 and 553 Broadway.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT having determined to effect an entire clearance of his present stock previous to Removal to his new store, offers the principal portion AT Cost.

These goods have all been selected in Europe this season with the greatest eye, and comprise an unequaled assortment of the following articles:

following articles:

Plain and Decorated French China Dining Services.

Plain and Decorated French China Dessert Services.

Plain and Decorated French China Dessert Services.

Plain and Decorated French China Tes Services.

Plain and Decorated French China Tes Services.

Prench Gift, Bronne and Marble Clocks, from \$6 to \$30 each.

Bronne Statuertes, Candelshras, Candlesticks, &c.

Plain Statuery, Vases, Pitchers, &c.

Silver-plated Tes Sets, Urns, Walters, Cake Baskets, &c.

Elegant French China Vases from \$5 25 to \$150 per pair.

French, English and American Chandellers.

Plain, Cut and Buhesulas Glassware.

Plumbers Basins, and an immense variety of other articles on unercos to mention.

They will be attracted, ready for sales and Marticles.

The man that don't know Knox the Hatter, The man that doe't know KNOX, the Hatter, be spint been caught, up somewhere in Suskeroot Hollow, be youd the head of Lake Champisin. The frieuds of Barnum have kept him in close confinement, and intend to hold on upon him till the great showman returns from Europe. They are sure that he will retrieve all Barnum's losses, and make a second fortune for him. As for all the rest of the American people, they know that KNOX is the batter, par excellence, of New-York City. When they want a hat or cap, both cheap and good, they step up to No. 212 Broadway. Look at those glurious Winter styles which KNOX has just got out.

ANDERSON AT THE BOWERY !- IMMENSE EX-

JET ORNAMENTS .- Comprising Bracelets, JET ORNAMENTS,—Comprising Braceletts Broobes, Ear Bings, Necklaces, Chatelsiue, Hair-Pins, Sleeve Buttons, Buds, &c.; also, Jet and Gold Necklaces, Gracelets Sets, &c.; Jet and Gold Cross-Pi s and Es-Rings, black Fam. Bags, Purses, &c., at Osbonne, Board Dana & Townsexu's, No. 527 Breas way, corner of Spring st.

CURTAIN MATERIALS AND WINDOW SHADES,

RELTY & FERGUSON, No. 291 Broadway, and No. 54 Reade-st., have a full and choice stock of Brocatrelles, Satin De Laires, Worsten Damasks, Lace and Muslin Curatins, Cornices, Gimps, &c., which afe offered at the lowest prices. Window Shades.—Our stock of Window Shades is the argest in New-Tork, and our superior manufacturing facilities could us to offer these goods less than other houses. We invite the attention of close buyers.

On Warnard.

On WEDNESDAY, Dec. 3, at 10 o'clock a. m .-LEAVITT, DELISSER & Co. Auctioneers, Nos. 377 and 379 Stoadway, corner of Winte-st -- GREAT Auction Sale of LANGEWOOD PLANG-FORTER -- Measure L. D. & Co. will sell as Delegant Piano Fortes at auction. Side peremptory.

LEASITY, DELISSEE & Co., Auctioneers,

Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway

CONSOLATION FOR THE AFFLICTED.

CONSOLATION FOR THE AFFLICTED.

Do NOT WEEF.

Consumption is bot incurable! Scrofule is not without a positive remedy! B'oth of these tearible disorders are ented every day now, and in the easiest maniner, with very little expense. So is Fax! So is Rehemstism! And ye woo have Liver Complaints or Disease of the Heast.

Rejoicz, And Live!

For you may at once be certain of Health with Anders's Liquid felings or Prikk 100ing Water, indersed by such estiment physicians as Dr. Chilton, Dr Parker, Frof. Booth, &c. Money returned if the 100ing Water fails to cure. Sold at \$1 per bettle, by Asders & Fosdick. Nos. 3 2d av. and 852 Broadway, and G. H. Rikg, No. 192 Broadway.

Dress. Comments.

RICE CARPETING .- SMITH & LOUNSBERRY So. 456 Monadway, near Grand et., are now prepared to exhibit their Falt. Importations of Exclisis and Farker Carper-ies, comprising every description and grade, from the most Court. I to the Chearman Fairic. Erg. Less Baussells, good styles and quality, 8/ per yard.

THE USE OF BRANDRETH'S PILLS will insure health, because they take all impure matters out of the Blood, and the body is not weakened but strengthened by their operation; for these valuable Fills do not force, but they assist nature, and are not opposed, but harmonize with her. Soild at No. 43 Canal-st., No. 296 Bowery, and No. 241 Hudson-24.

WHO WILL SUFFER !- When Dr. TOBIAS'S celebrated Venetias Liniment will imm.diately cure Cholera Colle, Dysentery, Vomiting, Rheumatism, Swellings, Cuts Bunn, &c. Sold by all the Druzgists and Storekeepers. Depot No. 56 Courtlandt-th., New-York. Price 25 and 50 cents.

MEDICINE WITHOUT PAY.

I will present one box of my MAGNETIC SALVE to an respectable person who will call and receive it. For Burn Serofuls and Salt Recomm, its unsurpassed S. B. SMITH, Electro-Magnetist, 77 Canal-st., between Broxdway and Church-st.

Wigs - Hair-Dye - Wigs. - Batchelor' With and Tourses have improvements peculiar to their house.
They are celebrated all over the world for their graceful beauty case and durability—fitting to a charm. The largest and beauty tack in the world. Twelve private rooms for applying his famous Drz. Soldat Batchellor's, No. 2N Broadway.

R'S SEWING MACHIN OTHERS S DEWING MACHINES.—I Re excitement of election having ceased, we invite the attention of all judicious and money-making persons to our improved extra-rapid Sewing Machines. Loss of time, while attending to political matters, and loss of office, or the failure to obtain ordice, may speedily be made up by the use of a Sewing Machine.

We say to every mechanic in whose trade a Sewing Machines can be employed, that a loss of \$1,000 a year is suffered by going without one.

COPARTNERSHIP. - STEPHEN BRUSH has, THIS DAY, associated WALTER F. BRUSH, jr., with himself, under the firm of BRUSH & Co., for the purpose of continuing the PROVISION BUSINESS ON COMMISSION and on their own account at No. 35 Front-st., in this city. New-York, Nov. 1, 1856.

A NEW MARKET .- The Committee on Repairs and Supplies of the Board of Aldermen, Mr. Tucker Chair men, met yesterday afternoon at No. 8, City Hall, to consider the matter of concurring with the Councilmen in confiming the contract of Theodore Hunt for building a new Market on the site of Tompkins' Market, on the block bounded by Third avenue, Sixth and Seventh streets and Hall place. The sum appropriated by the Legislature was \$170,000, and the amount for which Mr. Hunt contracts to do the work, \$155,371. It is more than likely that considerwork, \$155,371. It is more than likely that considerably more than the original appropriation will be expended before the work is completed, as the structure, judging from a view of the drawings, will be magnificent, and an ornament to the city. The Committee, at the close of their deliberations, resolved to concur with

The town of Poultney, Vt., having given 47 votes for Buchanan and 4 for Fillmore, to three or fou bundred for Fremont, the Buchaneers celebrated that victory by cannon-firing, a procession and a general went over to Hampton, N. Y., for their love-feast, The principal speech was made by Mr. Samuel Be

THE CANVASSERS -The County Canvassers finished their work yesterday, one day before the limit allowed voluntary sacrifice of even one of their full measure of twenty days is something to their credit,

and \$44, beside feed, to the people. derman Briggs did not like to sign the returns from his Ward, but finally did so, adding the following

protest:
"Protesting against the returns as being incored insular fraudulent as he believes a large number of illegal votes."

ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS,-The election of this officer is the special order to-night in the Roard of Education. The candidates are S. W. Seton, present incumbent; Wm. Jones, Clerk in the Register's Office; Charles Stout, book-agent, and Henri L. Stuart. .

SPRINGFIELD, MASS .- The Charter election on Mon day resulted in the choice of Ansel Phelps (Democrat) for Mayor (reflected) by 79 majority over Nehemial H. Leonard, Republican. The Aldermen are 5 Demo crate and 3 Republican.

A company has been formed, with a capital stock of \$2,000, to build a telegraph line from Squar Village to Long Branch, to connect at that place with the Long Branch and Sandy Hook Line.

New York Daily Tribune

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1856.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. notice can be taken of anonymous Communications. What-ever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publica-tion, but as a gazanty of his good faith cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

scribers, in sending us remittances, frequently omit to men-tion the name of the Post-Office, and very frequently the name of the State, to which their paper is to be sent. Al ways mention the name of the Post-Office and State.

THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC FOR 1857 will be issued ABBLIEF TRIBUNE ALMANAU FOR 1837 will be issued about Christmas, and we propose to devote a few pages of it to advertisements. Our sales last year were over 66,000 COPIES, and the demand this year will doubtless be much greater, as it will contain the returns of the late Presidential Election compared with former Elections. Merchants, Me Election compared with discounties will find OUR ALMANAC a valuable MEDIUM for ADVERTISING. Price, per page, \$75, per half page, \$40. Advertisements must be sent in before the per half page, \$40. Advertisements must be sent in befor 18th instant. Address GREELEY & McELRATH,

The President's Message will be found on the third page of this paper.

In the SENATE yesterday, after the reading of the Message, the usual motion to print that and other

documents was made. Mr. HALE (N. H.) replied to and depied the President's assumption that the men who voted for Fremont were unfaithful to the Constitution, or that they sought to usurp the power of the Govern-

Mr. Brown (Miss.) was glad that the President had sounded the alarm against sectionalism. Those who voted for Fremont intended to abolish Slavery Mr. Brown made a tilt at Senators everywhere. Seward and Wilson.

Mr. Mason (Va.) said Slavery agitation had

brought the people of the South to believe that the preservation of that institution rested with them alone. If Fremont's friends had carried out their views, it would have led to an immediate and final

dissolution of the Union.

Mr. Wilson (Mass.) had never asserted the power of Congress to abolish Slavery in the States, nor had he ever uttered the sentiment that those with whom he acted intended to assume such

Mr. Brown replied, the South was not called upon to bear everything. Though unwilling to break up the Union, their self-respect might compel them to assert and maintain their right.

Mr. TRUMEULL (Ill.) denied that the Fremont party held the views charged upon them by Mr. Brown; they everywhere disavow such senti-ments. The President's Message contained a most unwarrantable assertion bearing upon this matter. The President says the Missouri Compromise was unconstitutional. The Supreme Court sustains the power of Congress to legislate for the Territories; the power is broad and unqualified, and it is a new discovery to say that Congress does not possess it. Mr. T. defended the Republicans from Mr. Mason's charge of hostility to the South, and showed that charge of hostinty to the South, and showed that all they had done or proposed to do was in strict accordance with the Constitution. If they could not elect whom they chose in a lawful manner, then the Constitution carried within it the elements of its own destruction.

Without voting on the question to print the Senate adjourned.

In the House the entire session was consumed in debate upon the motion to reconsider the vote declaring Mr. Whitfield not entitled to the seat as Delegate from Kansas. No vote was taken.

It has been reported that the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury would be delivered along with the Message of the President, but on applying at the Collector's office yesterday, we were informed that the document was not yet complete and could rot be supplied till to-day.

The Electoral College of the State met at Albany yesterday, but did not vote for President. That business will be done to-day.

The President in his Message tells the People what they have intended and what they have decided in the recent Presidential Election. It seems to us that this is a very unnecessary proceeding on his part-worse than carrying coals to Newcastlesince the People may be presumed to know what they have been about quite as well as he does. And if it were true that the President, as Mr. Pierce says, "represents the aggregate population "of the United States," then he ought to be chosen by a direct vote of that "population," and not through our arbitrary and complex machinery of Electoral Colleges, whereby a hundred voters in South Carolina are allowed equal weight with a hundred and fifty in New-York or Ohio. Under this machinery, a President may be chosen in defiance of a very large majority of "the aggregate "population of the United States"; as we now see Mr. Buchar an the choice of a han isome majority of the Electors, though he lacks many thousands of receiving a majority of the votes of the People.

By the choice of this minority President, we are told, the People have asserted the constitutional equality of all the States as States and of all the cit izens as citizens, as well as their unalterable devotion to the Union and the Constitution. In other days, an organ of the American People, and especialty a Democratic organ, would have vaunted also the devotion of his constituents to the Rights of Man as Man; but Mr. Pierce is wisely silent on that head. The equality of States and of citizens, he says, has been maintained-not the equality of Men: the Constitution and the Union have triumphed: not the principles of Eternal Justice, nor of Human Freedom. "The rights of Human Na-ture," for which our Revolutionary fathers declared that they were brought into collision with the British Crown, are not within the purview of this Message; and the immortal assertion of the Declaration of Independence that "We bold that all men are created equal, and endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, 'liberty and the pursuit of bappiness," is a senseless farrago of seditious verbiage-a mere collocation of "glittering generalities," according to Mr. Pierce. Surely his Message is as significant in its silence as in its assertions.

That the President has a right and is bound to lay before Congress all information essential 'c their intelligent action on public affairs, is conceded. But that he may, through the form of a statement to Congress, assail a large portion of the People as disloyal to the Union, forgetful of their constitutional duties, and treacherously hostile to their fellow-citizens, is not clear. The President accuses the Republicans of saying what they do not mean and meaning what they do not say-of "pretending to seek only to prevent the spread of Slavery into Territories," but really seeking something very different, and of denouncing all their fellow-citizens who do not unite with them in assailing the Constitution, &c. This is not the diction suited to a grave public document-it is the slang of a reckless demagogue on the stump. It degrades the Presidential office, and will only serve to exasperate those whom it assails, misrepresents and defames. No man ever stood more self-condemned than Frankiin Pierce, when, after having hurled at the objects of his malevolent abuse all the foul charges he could

imagine, he finally accuses them of "unreasoning

intemperance of thought and language." In fact,

many of his missiles rebound upon his own head, but one of them never will. In accusing the Republicans of being "ardently attached to Liberty in "the abstract," he fires a shot which they cannot return. Neither in the abstract por in the concrete does he seem to cherish any more attachment to Liberty than would have befitted any of the Tory Governors of our Revolutionary era, who might bave employed his general line of argument with very few adaptations of phraseology.

Having broadly arraigned the Republicans as disoyal and traitorous, Mr. Pierce turns a short corner and "confidently believes" that the great body of them "are sincerely attached to the Constitution and the Union." They will not thank him for this supererogatory certificate of good intentions, but despise alike the unfounded attack and the superfluous vindication.

It is strange that Mr. Cushing, or whoever was the concecter of this most discreditable Message, should have the hardihood to ignore the agency of Jefferson, Washington, Dane, John Randolph, the last Continental and first Federal Congress, in resistance to the Extension of Slavery, and pretend that the Missouri struggle of 1819-20 was the first in which this question was involved. There is a brazen hardihood, an absurd audacity, in this mode of treating a grave public question, in full view of the fact that the whole subject has been freshly discussed in almost every school-house of the those States. There are Haif a Million school-boys to-day in those States who could unanswerably convict the President of a dishonest suppression of material facts on this head. When a cause will not bear a statement of the whole truth, why cannot its champions perceive the wisdom of silence?

But Mr. Pierce proceeds to assume that the Missouri Compact of 1820 was rendered void by the refusal of the North to extend it to newly acquired Territories in 1849-50! Is it possible that any man can believe this? Suppose two neighbors to own a tract in common, which they agree to divide by a certain arbitrary line, and their bargain is solemnly ratified and recorded. Thirty years afterward, they acquire another tract, lying just beyond the former; and one of them proposes that this shall be divided as that was. "No," replies the other: "I stand by that bargain, but I do not "choose to make another such." "Then," says the former, "I repudiate the first compact, and "shall proceed to wrest from you your share of the "land divided under it." Is there a court any where that would sustain him in this course ! Is there a lawyer, beside Franklin Pierce, who could be bired to appear as his advocate?

Mr. Pierce decides-against the authority of Washington and Jefferson-that Congress can impose no conditions on the States of the Union, whether existing in the present or in the future only- and be says the Supreme Court has made a similar decision. We do not know where to find that decision-but no matter: we will presume that the Court, as now constituted, would make any decision that the interests or pretensions of Slavery might require. But the question at issue does not necessarily involve the power of Congress over States. Congress has power expressly conferred on it to "make all needful rules and regula-"tions respecting the Territory or other property "of the Union;" and one of the most "needful is a "rule" which guarantees to every resident on that Territory those rights to "life, liberty and "the pursuit of happiness," which the Declaration of Independence declares "inalienable." That is enough. Keep Slavery out of the Territories, and no question as to the right of Congress to prohibit it in States can ever arise.

But Mr. Pierce protests that he cannot see why the Missouri Compact was not repealable like any other statute. The reason simply is that the advantages guaranteed by it to one party had already been realized, while those ac ruing to the other were just coming into view. The Save States in 1820 said to the Free-" Let us have Missouri as a Slave State, and you may have all the Territory North and West of her for Free States." A few Northern members assented to the bargain, and it was ratified. The South had her consideration down; the North waited thirty-four years for most of hers. At the moment she put forth her hand to take it, it was snatched away by the Nebraska bill; and now Mr. Pierce can't see why this Missouri bargain should not be repealable like any other statute! Suppose a man had bought a farm of him for \$5,000, and, having fully secured the farm, should conclude to repudiate the bargain and not pay the \$5,000, could he see the iniquity of that

But Mr. Pierce proceeds to wender if Slave institutions have such superior vitality and inherent vigor that they will always carry a new Territory, in the absence of Restriction. We answer, that depends partly on position, partly on the laws. A new Territory located just behind a large and p. pulous Slave State, and only accessible through that State, with a large slaveholding and slave population on the immediate border, stands a very strong chance to be carried by Slavery. Mr. Cadwalsder (Dem.) of Pa. argued in the House last Winter that the very formation of Kansas proved that its framers intended it for a Slave State; and we think he was correct. But when to this is added the assumption that any slaveholder may carry Slavery into the Territory in question, and that no prependerance of Free-State sentiment can be rendered effective to shut or drive it out (which is the doctrine of nearly all the supporters of the Nebraskabill) then we do not see how Slavery can be kept out of any Territory unshielded therefrom by act of Congress and contiguous to a Slave State.

That is a pitiful spectacle which the President makes of himself in trying to prove that the reneal of the Missouri Restriction was not the cause of the troubles in Kansas-that they would have occurred at any rate. He knows better-every one knows better. If, as he pretends, the Restriction were unconstitutional, so much the less excuse for meddling with it. Had it been let alone, no blame would have rested on him who urged on the Congress which enacted its repeal. But he forced the neasure through an unwilling House by appliances that were essentially bribery, and in defiance of earnest warnings of the evil that must inevitably follow. Now that we have experienced it, he would make us believe that it would have been all the same if the repeal had not taken place! Then why was that policy so vehemently pressed and insisted on! Mr. Pierce! you know that the troubles in Kansas have resulted directly from the repeal of the Missouri Restriction.

It is a study to see how power expands or contracts according to the exigency or pleasure of the wielder. Mr. Pierce can find no warrant for interference on his part to prevent wholesale fraudulent voting by Missourians in Kansas, but warrant nough for enforcing and upholding the laws enacted by the beneficiaries of that fraud. But, Mr. President, you need only not have interfered in the premises. Had you left Gov. Reeder in power, and

upheld his authority as you do Gov. Geary's, noth ing more would have been required. But the moment your own Governor evinced a proper abhorrence of the Border-Ruffian fraud, you removed him and placed a mere tool of the enslavers of Kansas in his place. Had you simply kept hands off, Kansas would not now be under the feet of the Border Ruffians. Your acts, and not your failure to act, have made Kansas practically a Slave Territory and doomed her people to untold miseries.

Mr. Pierce tells that peop'e that their wrongs will be redressed if they submit passively to the rulers inflicted on them by himself or his Border-Ruffian supporters. We do not trust him, but we hope the settlers of Kansas will give his fair words a trial. It is their best remaining chance. Let us, if the Border Ruffians will, have entire quiet in the Territory through the Session just opened, and see how far that will go toward securing a repeal of the obnoxious "laws" enacted for the subjugation of Kansas by the Ruffian Assemblage at Shawnee Mission. Let us give Mr. Pierce's friends the fullest opportunity to undo the heavy burdens they bave bound upon Kansas, and the least possible excuse for evading this duty. This experiment fairly tried, we shall be ready to do what shall seem most urgent and feasible thereafter.

-The President's review of our Foreign Re lations is condensed and, in the main, satisfactory. We think our Government entitled to credit for its efforts to abolish the practice of capturing and plundering merchant vessels in time of war, by National as well as private crusers. The view taken of this subject by Secretary Marcy is just, and must ultimately prevail. His resistance to the Mail exactions of New-Granada is also well grounded; but we are not so sure that the blame of the Panama Riots ought all to be saddled on the natives. We rejoice to hear officially that a new Treaty, supple mentary to the Clayton Bulwer, has been negotiated at London, and we feel confident that its provisions must be such as we can heartily approve. We think the President speaks unkindly of Mexico, but are elad that he meditates no hostile demonstration against ber.

The President says the Postmaster-General's suggestion of an abolition of the Franking Privilege deserves the consideration of Congress. We can make that a good deal stronger and still heartily approve it. Messieurs Members of Congress ! You have doubled your pay; now pay your own postage or leave it to be paid by your correspondents. Don't impose it on those who have not the honor of your acquaintance, for that is shabby and dishonest. Pay your own postage, straighten your crooked trails, and reduce your Mileage into correspondence with the immensely increased facility and celerity of travel, and let the People see that you can be just to them as well as generous to yourselves. So shall your names be henored, and your exit from public life, unlike that of Pierce, be signalized by the respectful regard of your countrymen.

It appears from the Postmaster-General's Report that the number of Post-Offices in the Union or the 30th of June last was 25,662. Of these, 339 have an income of over \$1,000 per annum, and the Postmasters are appointed by the President, subject to the confirmation of the Senate. The total compensation of Postmasters was, for the last fiscal year, \$2,102,890. The number of mail-route contractors was 6,372; of mail agents, 394, and of mail messengers, 1,168. The mail was carried over 20,323 miles by railroad, over 14,951 miles in steamboats, over 50,453 miles in coaches, and over 153,915 miles by inferior conveyances. The cost of transportation for each mile traveled is, by railroad, 10.6 cents; by steamboat, 20.3 cents; by ceach about 7 cents, and by inferior conveyances nearly 8 cents per mile. The total cost of mail transportation for the current year, including the salaries of agents and messengers, but excluding the ocean service, is \$6,576,128.

The Postmast-r-General renews his complaint of he large smount paid to the Panama Railroad, smounting for the last fiscal year to \$141,308, and for the first quarter of the current fiscal year to \$44,308. He recommends an set limiting the amount to be paid for that service to \$50,000, and an appropriation of \$200,000 toward a semi-monthmail, via Nicaragua and Tehuantepec, giving

ith the Panama route, a weekly mail to California. The total expense of the Department for the last fiscal year was \$10,405,286. The entire revenue, nelud rg the annual amount of \$700,000 for mail service rendered the Government, was \$7,620,821, howing a deficit of \$2,787,046, which considerably xceeds the average of the preceding three years.

The expenditures for the current year are estimated at \$10,658,678. The revenue at \$9,991,794. The abolition of the franking privilege is urged, or else that the Department be allowed to charge the Government the ordinary rates on franked matter: also the abolition of the fifty per cent deduction on the postage of periodicals paid in advance. With these changer, and the relief of the Department from the burden of the ocean mail ervice, the Postmaster-General thinks that his Department would support itself.

As to the ocean mail steamers, the Postmaster General does not understand why some of them should not start from other ports than New-York. The obvious reason is that New-York is the center at once of our foreign and of our domestic traffic, and that so far as the support of the lines depends upon passengers, New-York has decided advantages over all other ports. The failures which the Post master mentions in case of the ocean mails carried from New-Orleans, are not much of an argument for diffusing the service.

The Secretary of the Interior complains bitterly of, and dilates at length upon, the immense amount of work he has to do, and the incongruous na ture of the matters over which his jurisdiction extends. He protests against any further burdens being imposed upon his department, and evidently hints, though he says nothing directly on the subject, at the propriety of erecting a new Depart-ment or two to share h s labors.

The surveys of public lands have progressed with apidity: but of the seventeen millions nearly or quite ready for market, a large portion has been withdrawn from sale in consequence of the recent rail read grapts, and cannot be restored for nine months

The actual settlement clause in the graduation set seems to be almost universally neglected, and the Secretary appears to be of opinion that it migat be dispensed with altogether. There has also been a good deal of cheating in

h cating the State swamp lands; but the Secretary thinks that the shortest and easiest way will be to everlock all departures from law, and to confirm without question the selection made by the States interested.

The sales of land for cash the last fiscal year have been 9,227,878 acres for \$8,821,414. There have been located on military land warrants 8,382,480

acres. There have been selected under railross derations about 15,680,000 scres, and confirmed to the & ates under the Swamp Land grant 6,036,000 scres. The public domain has thus been diminished to the extent of 30,328,000 acres. The sales for cash during the second and third quarters of the current calendar year were 2,000,065 acres for \$1,906,882.

The total sales for the four years past have b 30,935,174 acres for \$57,940,151; while, including. military bounties, swamp lands, and railroad grants. the total alienations amount to about 94,000,000

On the 30th of June last there were 13,932 per sioners, at a cost of \$1,360,694. In this department, too, many frauds are perpetrated, and the Secretary calls for additional power to strike from the lists the names of those who have ceased to be entitled as invalid pensioners.

The number of patents issued during the year is about 25,000.

The abuses of the Judiciary department are still far from cured, and the Secretary calls for new laws-which we doubt not are very much neededto suppress the peculating spirit which prevails there.

The Indian Agents, too, the Secretary thinks, need looking after; and he suggests the appointment of a traveling sgent to visit them and report on their proceedings.

There are now twenty Indian treaties before the Senate involving the cession of 122,000,000 acres of land for a consideration of about \$11,000,000. The Indians within our limits are estimated at about 300,000 souls. As we become more familiar with the more remote tribes, it is found that their numbers have in general been greatly exaggerated. The Indian Department costs about \$2,600,000 annually. The Secretary evidently concurs in the opinien, so generally expressed by all who have impartially examined the subject, that it is in the aggressions of upprincipled white men that all our Indian wars take their origin. Under these circumstances he thinks the only policy that promises protection to the Indians is the system of colonization upon limited reservations-a policy which he represents as going on pery favorably.

The very p'atform new presented to The Herald by THE TRIBUNK, as the embodiment of Tribunitial-wisdom, is so absurdly drawn that in one paragraph it says that "Corgress has sovereign power over the Territories," and in the next it says: "We deny the au"thority of Congress to give legal existence to Slavery "in any Territory of the United States." Which of these two statements contains "THE TRIBUNK's sentiments exactly!"

Answer,—Both of them. We hold that Congress

has sovereign legislative power over the Territories just as our Legislature has over this State; but sovereign power is not arbitrary, despotie, unlimited power; and our Legislature has no power to establish Slavery in this State, nor has Congress such power in the Territories. Some people profess to see in the asserted powe

of Congress to prohibit Slavery a like power to admit or legalize it; but that does not follow. Our Legislature has power to forbid and punish murder; it has no rightful power to shield and reward murder. In short, there is a "higher law," as The Herald will yet discern. Of that law, human legislation should be, but often is not, a true re-We learn with infinite regret that Mr. SUMNER'

physicians have forbidden his return to Washing on at present. His health is still feeble, and his speedy recovery from the injuries inflicted by the and of a brutal assassin, connot be expected. Meanwhile the organs of the trade in human beings continue to assail with calumnies and abuse this suffering Martyr of Liberty.

Mr. Mason of Virginia declared in the Senate sesterday that if Fremont had been elected, the South would have dissolved the Union. Isn't it time to leave off this nonsense? It was useful, perhaps, before the election, but it is now sadly out

FROM WASHINGTON.

From Our Own Correspondent. WASHINGTON, December 1, 1856.

When Congress assembled to-day all part seemed to be satisfied with themselves, and not dissatisfied with their opponents. The Demograts were content with subdued rejoicing—the more candid confessing they had not quite yet recovered from a very different emotion. The Republicans looked proud and resolute-proud in the conse ness of power already exhibited, and resolute in the purpose to enhance it for a future occasion. The Fillmore faction alone was gloomy and silent. Such of them as had promised New-York by untold thousands were especially reserved. The Northern wing of that Grand Army, from the ruefulness of their visages, might have been suspected of steal ing black sheep. Whi'e the hand of good fellow ship was passing about there was no congra for them-no comfort of a future day brighter than the paltry present. In other respects there was a good spirit and generous feeling in the reunion, as might be expected, when both sides were almost equally victorious.

The closing bours of the last Session echoed with a struggle for Kansas, and the opening ones of this, catching up the fading sounds of that manly effort, have renewed them with increased effect. What ever may be the end, the beginning to-day was auspicious and inspiring. The first blow was bold and ffective, and it told with a force that was not anticipated. When Whitfield presented his so-called credentials, Mr. Grow at once put in the objection of constitutional qualification, bringing the House quare up to a direct expression, without the Court ceremonial of a Committee Report, or the barren formalities practiced to cozen the unwary. He poured a broadside at once into the whole concern, raking it fore and aft and scattering the aplin-ters in all directions among a confused and aston-ished audience. Mr. Phelps, who acted as sponsor to the would-be Delegate, strove to recover from to the would-be Delegate, strove to recover from the assault, but hardly equaled the expectation of those most concerned. At all events, the House answered with a majority of seven against Whitfield right in the teeth of his speech, and to the apparent surprise of the victors and the vanquished. Before the movement was made, no doubt of success was entertained, and on the Republican side there had not been the least effort at preliminary concert. The result are least effort at preliminary concert. The result ex-ploded like a bomb, and threw the "Border Ruf-fians" into the direct dilemma. Mr. Grow followed up his success with the clinching parliamentary otion, but the enemy, a little recovered, at on metice, but the enemy, a little recovered, at once met it with every mode of warfare employed on despetate emergencies. For seven running hours they piled motion upon motion, and finally, at 8 o clock, without having taken a recess, the House adjourned. At this time, by pairing off, the aggregate had been much diminished, and a call of the gate had been much diminished, and a call of the House was pending to fill up the vacant seats, under which several delinquents appeared. When the Republicans gaired their first triumph, and consented to begin the second contest, they might have pursued it to the ead with increased advantage. Any concession in such a struggle is a positive loss, which the prospect of reparation does

not recompense. Still, the moral farce of the proceedings will be serviceable, even it all were attained that might have been by more detained.

persistence.

The Democracy pursued their policy of a struction to gain time and reënforce themselves to make with expected accessions. Whithful embedies to Kansas issue in their estimation, and consument to sacrifice will be considered too great of the expedient too unworthy, by which this entert wedge can be secured. They boast of the choof ultimate success, predicating them upon the ductive influences of present and prospective power, and relying to some extent upon the abservient submission of the allies, who served the so well and so cheaply on the 4th of November 17the bulk of the absentees is from their side of thouse, consequently the practical probability is House, consequently the practical probability a

rery much as it was on the Army bill during the extra session—only a little more so.

As soon as the Message and Reports are fairly before Congress and the country the last phase of the Nicaraguan issue will be brought up, and guntle men in Administration be compelled to face the music. We are just now in a state of blessed non-intercourse with that delightful country. Col. Wheeler has come home, as he says, on sick lesse; but really because the Administration is sich of him, just as they were of that crack-brained cracture, Gadeden, who contrived to keep Mexico and the United States both in hol water, from his ancess of Carolina caloric. Mark me, Wheeler up, never go back as Minister Plenipo. Well, the President refused to receive a certain successes to Padre Vijil, so that between the absence of our Minister that was and the non appearance of a recognized one from Nicaragua, we are in a state of suspended diplomacy. This happy condition does not suit the tastes or designs of Walker and his friends. They want recognizing for certain interest. friends. They want recognition for a great many obvious reasons, and especially for certain interest by no means unimportant. But to get recognitive that is the point.

- that is the point.

The enterprising and industrious managers here
have several methods in view for attaining this obpiect. In the first place, they claim a lien on Gen.
Pierce as against the whole Cabinet, supposing there was no division of opinion there, as there in They say he is committed, so far as to prevent retraction. That must, indeed, be very far. The next leverage is to threaten war upon the new treaty made by Dallas and Clarendon, at the management of the latter, with a bottle of genuine port between them, as a sort of conservative international influence. Nicaragus was not admitted into the negotiation, and as she is most interested about the port of San Juan, proposed to be made free, why unless her terms are answered, a row must follow. She is ready to acquiesce in the treaty, free port, Mosquito annuity and alt, but recognition is the price. And finally, the last card is an alliance with Eagland and France, especially the former, by which these little United States are to be cut out of all the vast commerce of this El Dorado by a pert fival three thousand miles off. Much will depend upon the fortune of Walker's last movement. If he is established at Leon, as is predicted here, that may give him sountenance, that otherwise would be denied. If he fails, it will not be very important either way. That must, indeed, be very far. either way.

MINNESOTA.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

St. Paul, Minnesota, Nov. 17, 1856.
To the general reader Minnesota is, perhaps, o little interest, but, as one of the fester daughters of the Nebraska-Kansas bill, and as a growing garden which next year will apply for admittance as one o the confederated States of the Republic, she asks little corner of your paper. Many have doubtless surveyed our political character with solicitudesome perhaps with suspicion and distrust, but I tell you that the cause of Freedom, yes, and Fre mont too, is all right here. The people are alive to the issue, their eyes are open, their hearts are Throbbing, and they throb in the right spot. Our Territorial election has recently been held, and find its result falsely reported in the East and South It makes not much difference how it is reported politically, as national politics did not control the lections. Success or defeat generally depended upon the choice of a county seat or some other local saue. But let the truth be known. Ever since the organization of the Territory, the Democrate have been in the ascendant in both branches of our Legislature. Now the Council (which represented Senate in the States) stands 7 Republicant Sham Democrats, and one Anti-Pierce, Anti Nobrasha, Free-Kansas Democrat. The Loco-Fot House is also revolutionized—consisting of 19 R publicans, 18 Sham Democrats, and one elected publicans, 18 Sham Democrats, and one elected as an Independent, who is Republican in sentiment and heart, and will be in voice and vote. So we have them on joint-ballot! The heart of the Territory is right. If we could have spoken for President, Fremont would have had 12,000 out of our 20,000 votes. The immigration into the Territory (and it is immense) is almost a unit on the demand, "No more Street aggression." Next year, if you more Slavery aggression." Next year, if you will let us in, we will contribute to the cause of Free Kansas and Free Emigration, two Senators and two Representatives, to maintain our national honor, a voice which shall never falter in its speech, and an arm that will strike some strong, brave blows for the maintenance of constitutional liberty and the rights of man. Our people look with patience upon the temperary defeat the cause has suffered in the States. They know there is a God trend. No secone had the news of the victory of the

suffered in the States. They know there is a Gos to
Israel. No sooner had the news of the victory of the
Black Power reached these plains than each true
man armed himself anew with faith and hope, and
unfurled the banner of Fremont and Freedom at
the topmast—and all the long future shall not see
it struck! WM. A. CROPFUT. THE TRIBUNE AND THE POSTMASTERS.

The Argus, Bellows Falls, Vermont, thus threatens those Postmasters who are suspected of facilitating the circulation of THE TRIBUNE:

those Postmasters who are suspected of facilitating the circulation of The Thiburs:

"To Postmasters and Others.—The result of the Presidential election leaves a certainty that for the next four years the Post-Office Department will be last the hands of the Democracy. During the past four years, too many Democratic postmasters have acted as clerks for Greeley and his Triburs. There must now be an end of this matter. There are postmasters in this State, who, without 'fee or reward,' act the part of seavenger for The Triburs.—we use the term 'ecavenger' not in an offensive sense, but to more clearly express our meaning. For instance, The Triburs's terms for its weekly are \$\frac{1}{2}\$ per annum, when such in a package to one Post-Office, to one address; feech paper is written on at The Triburs of one address; if each paper after they are received at the Post-Office, then \$1 25 is charged for the paper. New, a large number of postmastars save The Triburs this 25 cents paper, by writing the rame of each rubscriber on the paper after they are received at the Post-Office. For this work the Postmaster gets nothing, except the safe faction be may feel in aiding in the circulation of as Anti-Democratic paper—a paper, too, that is kilfagent his own country newspaper.

"Postmasters are under no obligation whatever to write the names of the subscribers on that paper after it is received at the Post-Office. If Postmasters passist in doing there things, and are so annious to set as a cents for The Triburs, let them do it; but the Democraty will see that they do not act as agents for the Government at the same time. Lot these Postmasters in their reversal localities look into these things, and see how many Postmasters there are who are assing as the agent of The Triburs establishment?

"The Bepublican country press have a greater in terest than even the Democratic in this matter. The wholesale monopoly of The Triburs begas have a greater in the paper and the resch of competitics by the local press, and all should join hands

-The Post-Office Clerk who writes the above out to know that not one farthing is save to Tur Tail-use by the action of the Postmaster's denounced. We get paid for writing the names, of substribers on their papers, and can well afford to do it for the price of charge. If any postmaries chooses not to take Tall TRIBUNE in packages and distribute them to its sal regiters, at his office, he can do so; but he must be above. It is a matter for his own choice exclusively,